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LITERATURE.

Festschrift Wilhelm Wundt zum siebzigsten Geburtstage überreicht von seinen Schülern. (Philos. Studien, Vols. 19 and 20.) W. Engelmann, Leipzig, 1902. pp. 615 and 712.

Professor Wundt had many honors showered upon him on his seventieth birthday including the freedom of the city of Leipzig. Perhaps, however, of all the honors most prized by a German savant is a Festschrift composed of works of his own former pupils, now numerous and scattered in nearly all lands. This has taken the form of a 19th and 20th volume of his *Philosophische Studien*, and comprises articles by Frank Angell, P. Barth, B. Bourdon, J. McK. Cattell, Jonas Cohn, Ottmar Dittrich, Otto Fischer, Ewald Flügel, Willy Hellpach, Charles H. Judd, Friedrich Kiesow, A. Kirschmann, Edmund König, Emil Kraepelin, Oswald Külpe, Paul Rostosky, E. W. Scripture, Ludwig Lange, Alfred Lehmann, G. F. Lipps, E. Meumann, Erich Mosch, Edward A. Pace, Raoul Richter, Bastian Schmid, G. Störing, G. M. Stratton, Karl Thieme, E. B. Titchener, A. Vierkandt, W. Weygandt, Wilhelm Wirth, Julius Zeitler.

Grundzüge der Psychologie, von HERMANN EBBINGHAUS. Band i. Veit & Comp., Leipzig, 1902. pp. 694.

The first book is devoted to general questions concerning the soul, consciousness and unconsciousness, and the methods of Psychology. The second treats of the structure and functions of the nervous system. The third part considers the simplest psychic forms—first sensations and their specific qualities—to which about one hundred and fifty pages are devoted. Then follow a characterization of sensations in their general peculiarities and relations to time, space, movement, similarity and difference, unity, multiplicity, and the relations to the stimulus. Conceptions, feelings and will follow. The fourth book deals with the most general laws of psychic life, the contemporaneity of psychic forms, their sequence, reproduction in experience, memory, habit, repetition, and, finally, relations of psychic processes to movements.

The Home Life of Borneo Head-Hunters: Its Festivals and Folk-Lore, by WILLIAM HENRY FURNESS. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1902. pp. 197.

The writer spent twelve months in Borneo and attempts to give an unprejudiced impression of the savages he saw. It is a thoroughly unique and sympathetic narrative, copiously illustrated with several scores of photographs taken on the spot. Passionate as is the love of these people for adding to their collection of heads, which always hang over the fire in their long communal houses, and gross as is their idolatry, they are, nevertheless, on the whole attractive people as they are described in this book. They are entirely peaceable among themselves, more chaste and industrious than most savages, cheerful, but clinging tenaciously to their customs, tattooing elaborately, etc. The great charm of this book is, in a word, that the author has gone to the sources and has told us in a frank way, utterly unencumbered by erudition, exactly what he saw among people who, in some cases

had never seen a white man. The tribes, he visited, are simply adult children, excitable, very superstitious especially of omens and taboos, and many of both sexes have magnificent physiques. Abhorrent as the custom is, perhaps the greatest achievement of the author is that he even makes us understand to some extent the strange instinct on which head-hunting rests.

Vergleichende chemische Physiologie der niederen Tiere, von OTTO VON FURTH. G. Fischer, Jena, 1903. pp. 670.

This comprehensive work really marks off a new field. After a few brief sections on preliminary chemical ideas, the author proceeds to discuss the blood of worms, mollusks, crustacea, insects, etc.; then takes up respiration and its organs in the lower forms of aquatic and land life. The third section discusses the nutrition of protozoa, echinoderms, worms, mollusks, crustacea, arthropods, etc., and compares them. Secretion follows next, then animal poisons, then special secretion such as coloring matter, muscine, silk and wax. The muscles are next discussed, then the frame work of the body, the pigments of the different orders of life, residual matter or glycogen, fat, lime and ash, the lips of the sexual glands, with a chapter of especial interest on the chemical conditions of existence among invertebrates. A vast body of interesting matter with tables, literature, and index of both topics and authors follows. It seems to a layman in the subject to be a masterly piece of work.

Development and Evolution Including Psycho-physical Evolution, Evolution by Orthoplasia, and the Theory of Genetic Modes, by JAMES MARK BALDWIN. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1902. pp. 395.

This work is divided into three parts; the first entitled the problem of genesis, consisting of matter that has largely been printed before; part two, the method of evolution; and part three, criticisms and interpretation. These two latter parts are "mostly new matter." Here the problems, which the writer treats with "hope with sufficient fear," are the exposition of the psycho-physical evolution and the outline sketch of the theory of genetic modes. As a whole, the work is abstract with great stress laid upon method. A copious appendix contains various papers of the author up to date, with quotations from H. F. Osborn, statements of Lloyd Morgan, discussions with Poulton, Headley and Conn, and various reviews.

Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology. Edited by JAMES MARK BALDWIN. Volume 2. The Macmillan Co., New York, 1902. pp. 892.

The author and his many coadjutors present here the remainder of their dictionary from "Leading of Proof" to "Zwingli." Then follow indexes of Greek, German, French, and Italian terms. A third bibliographic and biographic volume is to follow.

The service of this comprehensive work is sure to be great and something of the kind has long been sadly needed. Of course the work of the different co-laborers varies greatly in value as does the work of the same writer upon different themes. Sometimes extremely valuable and new matter is given in pithy form, and the reader will know that some of even the longer articles are perfunctory and aridly general. All psychologists will, of course, welcome such a volume.

Grundzüge der Psychologie, von HUGO MÜNSTERBERG. Leipzig. 1900. pp. 562.

This volume, although more than two years old, has just been re-